



THE ELDER MONTHLY

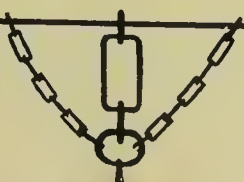
Vol. I.

AUGUST

No. 5



DEVOTED TO THINGS
NUMISMATIC
ARCHÆOLOGIC
PHILATELIC
HISTORIC
ANTIQUE ETC.



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THOMAS L. ELDER, *Editor*

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Editorials

Cornering Rare Coins

Every little while, for many years, someone has tried to corner a certain rare coin, and such persons seem to have had as ill-luck with it as philatelists similarly bent have had with rare stamps. Just now the most notable corner is on the United States flying eagle cents of 1856. Several hundred of these rare pieces are known to be in the hands of three or four enterprising American collectors. One of these gentlemen, probably the second or third individual who attempted this experiment, thought the original coinage was only 1,000 pieces and now has himself over 200 of this date. He has a keen appetite for California \$50 gold slugs also and we hear has over 50 of these golden

chunks. We have reason to believe that there is a corner being attempted on the three cent silver piece of 1873. Indeed this speculator has been working silently but with such industry that the market is very shy of the tiny pieces already. As only about \$15 worth of these pieces were coined in 1873, it would seem a rather easy matter to put the coin of this year out of reach. Some years ago a New York collector tried to corner the three cent silver pieces, and he would probably have succeeded had he stuck to one or two dates. As it was he soon found the pieces coming in faster than he could handle them. Some day it may enter the mind of persons with large holdings of such coins to unload, and in this event collectors would find as much interest in watching results as the plunger in stocks has in watching a severe slump. Of course a slump in the value of rare coins must be regarded by the indifferent outsider as a rare bit of humor, but the numismatist has more than an ordinary interest in the flying eagle cent of 1856 which for sometime after it was first issued was advertised by dealers at 25c each, and now sells anywhere from \$10 to \$15.

\$333,000.00 in Real Confederate Money

Confederate money,—the regular issues known as Confederate Treasury notes—are not hard to find even forty five years after they were issued, but lots with face value running well over a quarter of a million dollars do not often materialize nowadays. A neat uncirculated lot of uncanceled Confederates with face value amounting to something over \$333,000.00 was bought over the counter recently by Thomas L. Elder. This lot had been resting comfortably and undisturbed for over 40 years in the bottom of an old family trunk in a southern home near Atlanta, Georgia. Measured by its face value this probably is the largest lot of these bills which has been offered north of Mason and Dixon's line for some years.

Death of George P. Rupp

Our Masonic brethren, and numismatists in general will regret to learn of the loss, by death, of George P. Rupp, librarian of Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, whose demise occurred at the Jewish Hospital on July 3rd last. Mr. Rupp was probably the most notable collector of Masonic insignia in the United States, and all who knew him speak highly of his kind and charming personality. In the death of Mr. Rupp the collecting field has lost a valued and respected member.

A Boom in Coin Collecting

With the recent acquisitions of literature on the subject of silver, gold and other coins, and with hundreds of newspapers giving the science wide notice and advertisement, all tending to educate the beginner and student, there is no reason why coins should not only advance in price,—and particularly the gold and silver coins of all countries,—but numismatics should be given a fine impetus. Too much stress cannot be laid on the work of such men as Dr. George F. Heath, whose inquiry department in *Boy's Papers*, is doing much to make coin collectors. And it is an undeniable fact that the dealer who advertises small collections for the beginner and who is willing to humor the small fry is doing a splendid work. Now that we have the newspaper men with us and with an army of several hundred thousand boys watching our every move through the columns of the magazines and newspapers, nothing short of a miracle can prevent the cohorts of numismatics from marching forward in redoubled phalanx five years hence.

Greek and United States Coins

A Chicago newspaper takes it upon itself to defend the barbarous product of dimes, quarters, half dollars and dollars which passes through our hands daily, and in replying to Mr. Dunham's statement in which he compares it with the best standards of workmanship as shown by the coins of the ancient Greeks, states that the Greek silver coins were not used for, nor designed for, general circulation. We would like to know if Alexander the Great had his almost numberless mints working overtime for fun, just to give the Greeks something to look at but handle not. The very fact of the commonness of the Macedonian tetradrachms is itself conclusive evidence that the Greek coins saw hard circulation, and surely the large number of badly worn Greek silver coins of all classes which continually come to our notice verifies this. No valid excuse can be given by anybody for the un-outh and senseless aspect of our coins. We have St. Gaudens and Brenner and other die-sinkers of note, and all that stands between Americans and a beautiful coinage is the lack of a will on the part of the people, our congressmen and our senators to have it. Hasten the exit of the whimsical pastry-cook's "eagle" and Caucasian "Indian." If we must have Eagles and Indians on our coins we want the real things.

In New Dress

For several reasons it has been thought advisable to remove the regular cover from *THE ELDER MONTHLY*, and slightly change its appearance otherwise. Heretofore it has been printed in a more expensive way than its circulation will justify. The editor finds that some collectors are not even willing to encourage the circulation of numismatic literature by sending in their subscriptions. We are going to give the readers just as good a publication as they will pay for. We have not the space to print half the words of praise that have reached us for our efforts thus far, and as high a compliment as could have been bestowed came from an influential source and from a man of fine education and culture who said "The May *ELDER MONTHLY* would be a credit to any country." *THE ELDER MONTHLY* is here to stay and will be issued every month the year round.

J. C. Lighthouse

The world hates trouble hunters, and it gives us no pleasure to have to report unfair conduct on the part of a few collectors, but for the protection of collectors, dealers and cataloguers, we are obliged to add to the list of "Historical Coin Collectors" the name of J. C. Lighthouse, of Rochester, N. Y. Lighthouse bid upon a multitude of lots in our sale of July 6th last, and for reasons known only to himself returned, in a great huff, 44 lots secured by him at his bids. Another well known firm of dealers makes complaint against this individual. It will be the aim of this publication to assist in ridding the field of one or two cranks and freaks whose consummate delight seems to consist in annoying the collecting fraternity.

Brief Ownership of an 1804 Dollar

Thomas L. Elder, editor of the *MONTHLY*, enjoyed the honor of purchasing the Wetmore dollar of 1804 from Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia, for \$1,000, and the short-lived privilege of owning it and disposing of it all in one day. Mr. James H. Manning, prominent citizen, banker and business man, twice mayor of Albany, N. Y., relieved Mr. Elder of the responsibility of caring for the treasure. We may add, incidentally, that when the coin reached Mr. Manning it went into the hands of one of America's greatest and most highly esteemed collectors.

James Risbeck's Collection

James Risbeck, proprietor of the Pennsylvania Hotel, Brownsville, Pa., has recently added to his already large and interesting collection of money—money good once but now only interesting commentary on our civilization. There is one bill in this collection that has been worth its face value for ninety-four years, issued by the Monongahela Bank, now the Monongahela National Bank, and at one time, forty-two years ago, every dollar of this bank was worth \$2.85, for it was redeemable in gold. 'Tis said only one other bank in the United States has a record equal to this. Mr. Risbeck has many of his notes framed and exhibited in a very attractive manner in the lobby of his hotel, thus offering something unusual for his transient trade to look and wonder at. This collection of money contains specimens running well back before the Revolution. Mr. Risbeck has a fine interest in things historical and while the Editor stopped at his hotel some years ago he pointed out many points of historical interest. Brownsville is one of the oldest of the western Pennsylvania towns and Fort Redstone once stood near the place, while to the north and west lies the ground over which Colonel Boquet, the brilliant Swiss officer, fought at the battle of Bushy Run and Fort Pitt, and where the brave but deluded General Edward Braddock was ambushed and his forces cut up and routed.

C. E. Jenney Injured

Just before we go to press, we hear that Charles E. Jenney, well known philatelic writer, met with a bad accident at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Jenney arrived at Kansas City on way to their home, Fresno, California, and while waiting for their train were walking up and down the station platform, Mrs. Jenney being in the lead. A baggage truck coming towards them made it necessary for them to step to one side. Just then an engine came by without giving any signal of its approach. Mrs. Jenney escaped by jumping to one side, but before Mr. Jenney could avoid the engine it knocked him down, tore his shoes and socks off and left him bleeding and mangled. Three surgeons attended his injuries at Agnew hospital and it was found necessary to remove some of the toes of the right foot and to amputate the left foot above the ankle. Mr. Jenney will recover but will be more or less crippled. Those of our readers who read the splendid article "Some Historical Postage Stamps" will sympathize with Mr. Jenney in his misfortune. His article was of such excellence that the *New York Sun* and other publications copied it.



James H. Manning

Mr. James H. Manning of Albany, N. Y., who is the proud possessor of one of the original 1804 United States silver dollars which for many years belonged to Major William Boreum Wetmore, U. S. A., of New York City, was born September 22nd, 1854, and has for about thirty years of his life been a collector of coins. Mr. Manning is a son of the late Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, has been closely identified with Albany financial institutions for years, is a director of the National Commercial Bank, was one of the incorporators of the Park Bank which has since been absorbed by the Union Trust Company and has been a trustee of the National Savings Bank for the past twenty-five years. Of this latter institution he is at present time the president. Mr. Manning received his education in the public schools of Albany and graduated from the Albany Free Academy, now known as the Albany High School, in 1873. Prior to entering actively banking circles, he was connected with the Albany Argus in various capacities, from that of reporter to managing editor. He is a close student of political affairs and has an

unusually accurate and extensive knowledge of the personnel of political life. He served as state civil service commissioner under Governor Hill and his course in that position was such that upon his resigning the public press throughout the state without regard to party lines were unanimous in expressing their approval as commissioner.

He has been twice elected mayor of the capital city by majorities that exceeded the total vote of his opponents and his victorious campaigns have passed into political history of his country as models of brilliant accomplishments. During his two administrations the tax rate of the municipality he directed was lower than in thirty years.

Mr. Manning has been for many years an enthusiastic collector of autographs, manuscripts, and his collection of these is very extensive and valuable.



W. F. Dunham

We present to our readers a likeness of Mr. W. F. Dunham, an enthusiastic numismatist and prominent citizen of the "Windy City." Mr. Dunham surprised the coin collecting world several years ago by

making a trip to New York with the express intention of securing the famous United States dollar of 1804 which was sold by Mr. Low in the Brown collection, and that he successfully attained his object is well known to all collectors here and elsewhere. Not content with owning this great rarity he saw fit to journey to Philadelphia sometime in May last when again he set our nerves tingling by outbidding all others on the United States half eagle of 1822, which he secured at the record-breaking price of \$2165 60; and to this prize he added others including the choice 1802 half dime which cost him \$290. As a result of the advertising which these purchases gave him, the postman who delivers mail to 67 West VanBuren Street found his burden of mail somewhat heavier. Mr. Dunham says he answered every letter, his theory being that all numismatic "germs" should be carefully nurtured.

Mr. Dunham was born the year "the half cents and large cents were discontinued" and commenced the study of drugs in 1869. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1880, and was elected a Knight Templar in 1882. In 1890 he visited the numismatic museums in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople and Rome in 1890 (the other points of interest were mere incidentals to the trip.) In 1902 he was elected a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange and in the following year he joined the American Numismatic Association. He is a charter member of the Chicago Numismatic Society and was President of the Society in 1905. In the early part of 1906 he was dubbed "King"—that is "rarity king"—by the editor of the *ELDER MONTHLY*. Mr. Dunham is interested in ancient as well as in modern coins, and his just views on our present coinage resulted in his being criticized editorially by a leading Chicago newspaper which had the nerve to aver that the silver coins of say—Alexander the Great, on account of their high relief work, were not used for circulation.

Coinage in Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia dispatch states that a total of 131,545,148 United States coins were struck off at the United States Mint here during the year of 1905. The outside orders included 10,003,313 pieces for the Philippines, 2,724,862 for Panama, and 900,000 for Costa Rica.

The number of pieces coined here exceeded by far the work accomplished by the New Orleans and San Francisco Mints combined.

The Historical Value of Numismatics

Written for the MONTHLY by Ralph L. Read, A. B.

Did you ever look at an inanimate object and think of what it might say if the power of speech were given it? Maybe you possess some old article of furniture, an heirloom long treasured in your family. You wonder what it would whisper if the long silent voice awoke within it.

I find that we most often collect our specimens with the idea of enlarging our collection, or to finish out a set. We neglect the finer part of numismatics, that is, the historical value. How few of us come across a rare coin and think of the story it might tell. We look at the date, carefully study its condition, but the sleeping tongue within it is never awakened; we do not add to it the touch of imagination to connect it with the events of the long dead past.

As I write I am looking at a little bronze piece of the time of Cæsar. What magic there is in the name of Rome and Cæsar. Here we are, a new people, yes, a new race. The bulwarks of centuries is between us and the time this coin first came from the treasury of Rome.

Where we now live was an unknown wilderness peopled by savage animals and equally savage aborigines. The foot of white men had never trod the soil. Even Europe was partly unexplored. Our barbarian ancestors worshipped Thor and their mystic oaks in the tangled forests of Saxony, or fought with the Scandinavians for the supremacy on the stormy Baltic. Britain was a wet foggy island. Its inhabitants dwelt in caves and skin-covered huts; they erected strange open temples of stone on the desolate moors. Being primitive men they fought among themselves with rude stone knives and axes.

Yet at this early time Rome was the mistress of the known world. Her legions camped beside the Holy Temple in Jerusalem; the clash of their arms broke the silence of the Egyptian desert; Greece and surrounding countries paid tribute. The Roman eagles even penetrated across the Rhine into the German forests.

Where is that greatness now? It has vanished forever, living only in the annals of history. And yet this tiny piece of bronze brings it all back again. As a long silent voice it tells us of those other days.

Here also is a silver quarter-franc of Louis Phillippe of France. Stamped upon the silver surface is the patrician face of the last reigning Bourbon. The final stand made by the ancient reigning house.

The inscription around the head reads, "Louis Phillippe I Roi des Francais." Nowhere do we find emblazoned the royal lilies of Bourbon. What is the significance? Plainly the effects of the Revolution speak for themselves. The French people were finished forever with despotic royalty and divine right. The tri-color overcame the lilies. There was no "Roi de France," but "Roi des Francaise," (King of the French).

This little silver piece of 1833 could speak volumes. It was issued in the turmoil of dissent and rebellion, in the formative period of a new France, new ideas, and a long fought for freedom.

If we would only lay out a systematic collection of coins, beginning with the earliest efforts of man to form system of coniage, and bring it through the Greek or Roman supremacy, touching the middle ages and modern times, we would have a whole library of historical works. Not only would we possess their historical value, but also a complete little art collection.

We could follow in art the archaic ideas of beauty to the magnificent and supreme creation of the ancient Greeks. The decline of art from the decay of Greece would be shown with its rude and pitiful struggles through the middle ages until it blossomed forth into a richer and stronger beauty among the free cities of Italy. And in the modern coinage we could follow the rise of the old Greek styles of portrayal.

Coupled with art is shown the religious beliefs of the ancients. Hardly do we ever find a coin that was struck off along the shores of the Mediterranean before the rise of Christianity but it is stamped with the figure of some mythological deity.

We numismatists should gain a great deal from our collections. They should bring us in closer touch with the beautiful. A great field is opened to us, and we should take advantage of it. Let the work of the ancients teach us that money is not alone a means by which worldly goods are purchased, but a thing of artistic value; something that embodies all that they held beautiful and glorious in life—their art, religion and conquests.

So sometime when you are in a dreamy mood, take some old coin and let its voice, that has long been silent, awake to life and tell you of the long long ago.

The New York Sun has complimented *THE ELDER MONTHLY* by printing in a Sunday issue the article on "Historical Postage Stamps" written by Charles R. Jenney.

Relic Hunting

Written for the ELDER MONTHLY by Everett Van Voorhis.

Many collectors not knowing the enjoyment of searching for the implements of a nearly forgotten race of people have missed the pleasure which a collection of same inspires.

Of course they can be easily found in a dealer's shop at very reasonable prices, but to get out into the fields under the clear skies and health-giving sun and finding them yourself is half the pleasure, and the other half being the enjoyment of labeling each piece where found and then mounting them in your cabinet.

It is always the expectation of finding a rare celt, gorget or pendant which lends a fascination that is only known to those who collect these interesting objects. Even a rudely cut arrow point or spear head which is interesting in itself, having been made by the same people who made the finely polished pieces, but the uses of these being entirely different they did not see the necessity of making them as beautiful in finish.

Many people have the erroneous idea that to find relics one is obliged to dig for them, but many relics can be found in the early spring and late fall on the surface of plowed land, on most every knoll bordering on some good running stream or river, but where a river is as large as the Hudson in its lower course, camps could be expected only near the mouths of its tributaries, or in sheltered spots on shallow bays. At many of these places a rich harvest awaits one who would only look.

Some of the finest and I can say the rarest pieces have been found on the surface of some of these sites. I have personally confined my collecting to a certain territory and naturally, like most collectors, it is in the vicinity of my home which is located on the banks of the Hudson River.

Of this vicinity I can better speak, as my wanderings in search of relics justifies.

The Hudson river, and its banks, was an ideal stamping ground for the red men of past ages. Here it was they fished for the lordly salmon "which have disappeared like they of the past," using the slim tapering chipped flints affixed to a shaft with which they speared them. The points are now occasionally found on the shore when the tide is low. The towering hills on both sides also abounded in game, and here again the arrow and spear came into usefulness when at peace with other tribes. The vast quantities of these found all along the

river shores attest the great number of tribes which inhabited this spot long before the advent of the white man. Most of these tribes were visitors who came from many directions, and with differing habits, as the relics found at some sites plainly show, being inhabited in the summer and abandoned in the winter for the interior.

When the Iroquois came into New York state they brought about a change. They hunted and fished, but they were also growers of corn, pumpkins and beans, and settled down and raised crops on fertile ground, using the long flint spades to till the ground with. I have visited many sites and have found these implements, also the pits which they dug for storing their corn for the winter months.

The arrow points I have found are made mostly of a black or bluish colored flint, but occasionally one of quartzite or of a reddish slate will be found, but these are somewhat scarce the chipped flints being more common, and the presence of the foreign material goes to show the aborigines went long distances into the interior to search for the stone. The spear heads that are generally found in this vicinity rarely exceed five inches in length, but I have one which measures nine inches, this could be called a knife. As most of these large chipped implements are called spades or spear heads, it is reasonable to suppose they could be used for other purposes.

Grooved axes are very rarely found in New York state, but along the banks of the Hudson river they are occasionally picked up. I have found two, one of them being a very fine smooth specimen with a deep groove for the handle, the other a rudely cut specimen, but grooved nicely.

Gorgetts and pendants are sometimes found but often in a broken condition, being made of a soft slate and very fragile.

There are numbers of other implements as well as those mentioned, which are found, if anyone would look for them. Collectors who live in the cities do not have the chance that their country brother enjoys in this respect, but let one and all, take a day off now and then and get out under the blue skies and ramble through the country fields and drink in the pleasure that only a true collector can enjoy, and when night comes you can return home tired but happy and perchance with a goodly number of remembrances of the ancient red-man in your pocket.

On Death of President Baby

At a Meeting of the Council of The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, held in the Chateau de Ramezay, May 15th, 1906.
It was unanimously Resolved as follows:

"THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY hereby records its profound sorrow on the occasion of the loss of its dear President, the HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE BABY.

"While the annals of the Dominion record his notable political services, the Province his deep interest in its public affairs and educational institutions, the Bench his labors as a conscientious magistrate, this Society has to mourn an intimate and ever sincere friend of all its members, a President occupying its chair with acceptance and distinction for the unique space of twenty-three years, an historical authority of the first rank on early Canada, and a chivalrous representative of the old school of gentlemen.

"The Museum of the Society, the Chateau de Ramezay, contains many marks of his generosity and learning: for not only did he fill the position of leader of the movement which preserved the ancient building from destruction, but he transferred to it many of his own antiquarian treasures, bestowed his constant care upon its improvement, and always subscribed most liberally to its maintenance; and his loss is irreparable.

"The Society tenders its deepest sympathy to his family, and hopes that among other consolations they will feel that his work will endure beyond him and that he will never be forgotten by his friends of this Association."

It was further Resolved unanimously:

"That the Members of the Society wear mourning for a month."

My Seventh Public Auction Sale

Taking place the latter part of September, will be a two days sale and will include many rare and interesting pieces, a collection of 15,000 foreign copper and nickel coins, affording an unprecedented chance for dealers to secure coins for packets. In rarities there will be two U. S. Cents of 1793, 'only two specimens of which are known.' There will be also an 1873 \$3 gold piece, a complete set of Boer coins, some rare encreased postage stamps, fine U. S. Cents including a choice 1799, U. S. Private and foreign gold, old books, Paper Money, U. S. and Foreign Silver, etc. If interested send for a catalogue. In the long run you can buy to much better advantage at auction than any other way. Thomas L. Elder, 32 East 23d Street, New York City, N. Y.

Greek Coin Types

All numismatists have been interested in the discussion that has been in progress during the last ten or fifteen years concerning the character of the first types—generally representations of animals, less frequently floral devices or human figures—that are to be seen on the primitive coinage of Asia Minor and Greece. Two main theories have been prevalent for their explanation: The one has been urged by Dr. Curtius and Dr. Head, the other by Professor Ridgway.

The former school will see nothing but religious emblems in these strange archaic representations of beasts and other things. It holds that the state wished to dedicate its money to its tutelary god or goddess; that the stag of Ephesus, the owl of Athens, the lion of Miletus, the tortoise of Ægina are all alike sacred types, referring to the worship of Artemis or Athena, Apollo or Aphrodite; that if the primitive artist engraved the attribute rather than the deity on the coin, it was simply because he was conscious of his inability to produce an adequate representation of the city's patron or patroness on the confined space of a half-inch die. When the art improved and die sinkers became skilful, the deities themselves began to be portrayed; in the coinage of the fifth and later centuries the god's head normally appears on one side of the piece, the emblem that was originally the sole type is relegated to the other.

It has even been suggested that the first mints were established in temples—a theory for which the evidence is most inconclusive. The one inscription which does undoubtedly establish the existence of a temple coinage is on a piece so late that no argument as to primitive practice can be drawn from it. But setting aside this addition to the theory of the purely religious nature of early coin types, it can not be disputed that much can be urged in favor of the view. Mr. George Macdonald, while granting that the archaic figures are often representations of the emblems of the gods, produces a non-religious reason for their appearance.

* * *

The other modern theory as to the origin of coin types has been vigorously set forth by Professor Ridgway, who denies the religious interpretation of the devices, and sees in them indications of the exchange value of the primitive pieces. The standard currency of most early countries has been the ox or sheep—every one knows how the Latin *pecunia* derives from *pecus*. It is a tempting notion to suppose that the first coins were intended to be equivalent to the ox, or other unit of exchange prevalent in the country where the new device of

metal money had been introduced. Many early coins bear the representations of cattle, others show sheep, tripods and other objects which we know to have been used as standards of value. Most of the early coinage of Italy, for example the large brick-like bronze pieces, displays such types. Pollux tells us that Bous, the primitive ox unit, was originally used as an equivalent word for the stater, the primitive coin unit; when in archaic religions or legal formulae an ox was mentioned, later generations paid or offered the piece of money as a corresponding contribution.—*Saturday Review*.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



The Chicago Numismatic Society

Copy of resolution adopted by Chicago Numismatic Society, Chicago, Illinois, July 6th, 1906 :

WHEREAS : The National collection of coins at the Philadelphia Mint is deplorably incomplete, lacking nearly all of the earlier issues of United States Coins, and

WHEREAS : The completion of this collection is a matter of pride and historical interest to every citizen of the United States, and

WHEREAS : The present annual appropriation of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) is totally inadequate to procure even the new issues, and absolutely prohibits the purchase of the earlier and more interesting specimens.

Be it therefore Resolved : That the Chicago Numismatic Society, of Chicago, Illinois, does hereby petition your Honorable Body that the present appropriation for said collection be increased sufficiently to permit the addition of every coin issued at any United States Mint hereafter at time of issue, and the gradual completion, as opportunity offers, of the collection of United States coins of earlier years.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,

G. W. TRACY, President.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

F. ELMO SIMPSON, Treasurer.

VIRGIL M. BRAND, Curator.

W. F. DUNHAM, Censor.

An Old Coin

By G. E. S.

A massy lump of brass and bronze
 Moulded by ponderous blow on blow
 For Nero or Vespasian's son
 In ages dim and long ago.

A cruel mouth, a swinish chin,
 A wolfish eye, almost erased.
 But half the date, a victory,
 Two words, and they almost defaced.

Where is the golden palace now
 That on the Palatine arose?
 Where are the statue-guarded doors?
 Where are the temple porticoes?

For discs of metal shaped like this,
 Swords have been drawn and Leithe crossed.
 For this in greedy hope, men's souls
 Have been by passion tempest tossed.

This is ambitious net reward;
 This is a buried Cæsar's fame—
 Upon a lump of rusty bronze
 The two-thirds of a doubtful name.

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